Performance Optimisation of the CLIC Drive Beam Recombination Complex

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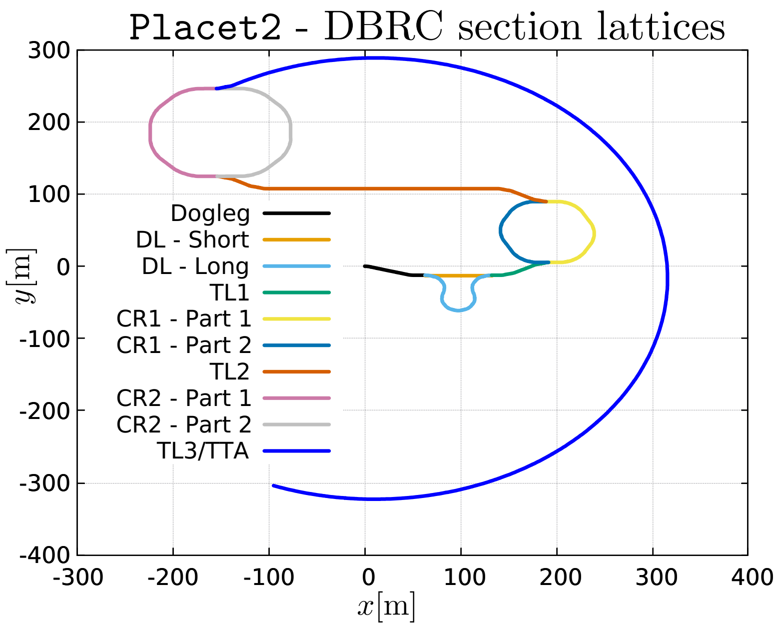
DBRC review

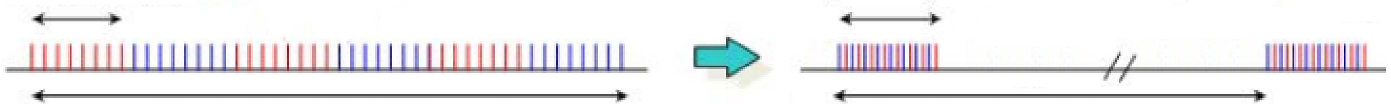
The Drive Beam Recombination Complex

The DBRC is located between the drive beam linac and the deceleration sectors

It's role is to combine the drive beam by a factor 24× into high frequency pulses



122 bunches	4.2 A	2928 bunches	100 A
0.49975 GHz	2ns ≡ 60cm	11.994 GHz	83ps ≡ 2.5cm
244 ns	between bunches	244 ns	between bunches



70760 bunches (≡ 142μs) train

5.9 μs

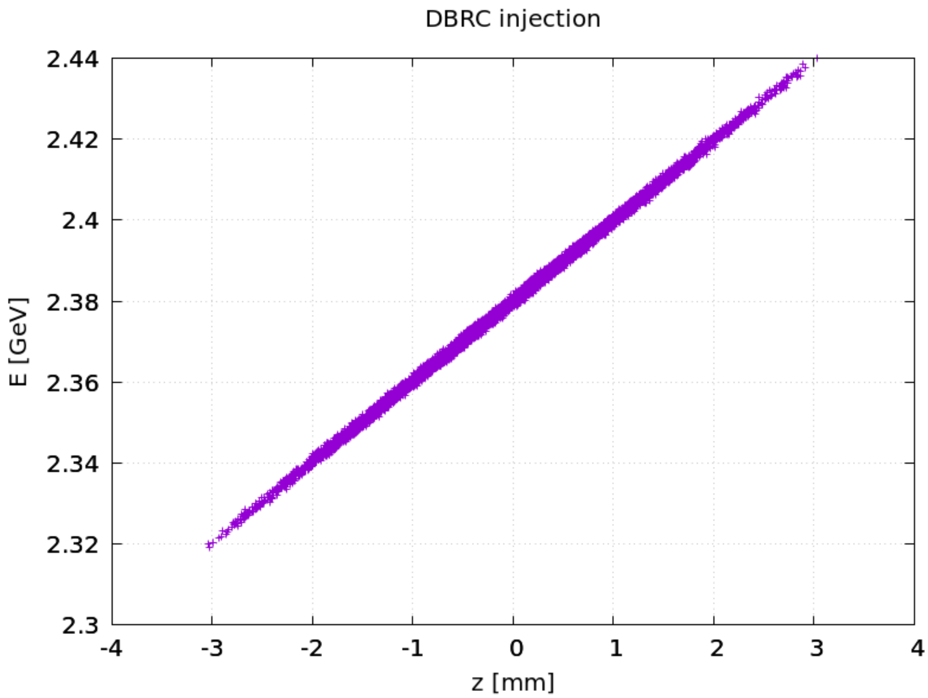
Beam parameters

Injection Parameters:

$$E = 1.9/2.38\,\text{GeV}^{*}$$
$$\delta = 0.85\,\%$$
$$\sigma_z = 1\,\text{mm}$$
$$\varepsilon_x = 50\,\mu\text{m}$$
$$\varepsilon_y = 50\,\mu\text{m}$$

Extraction Parameters:

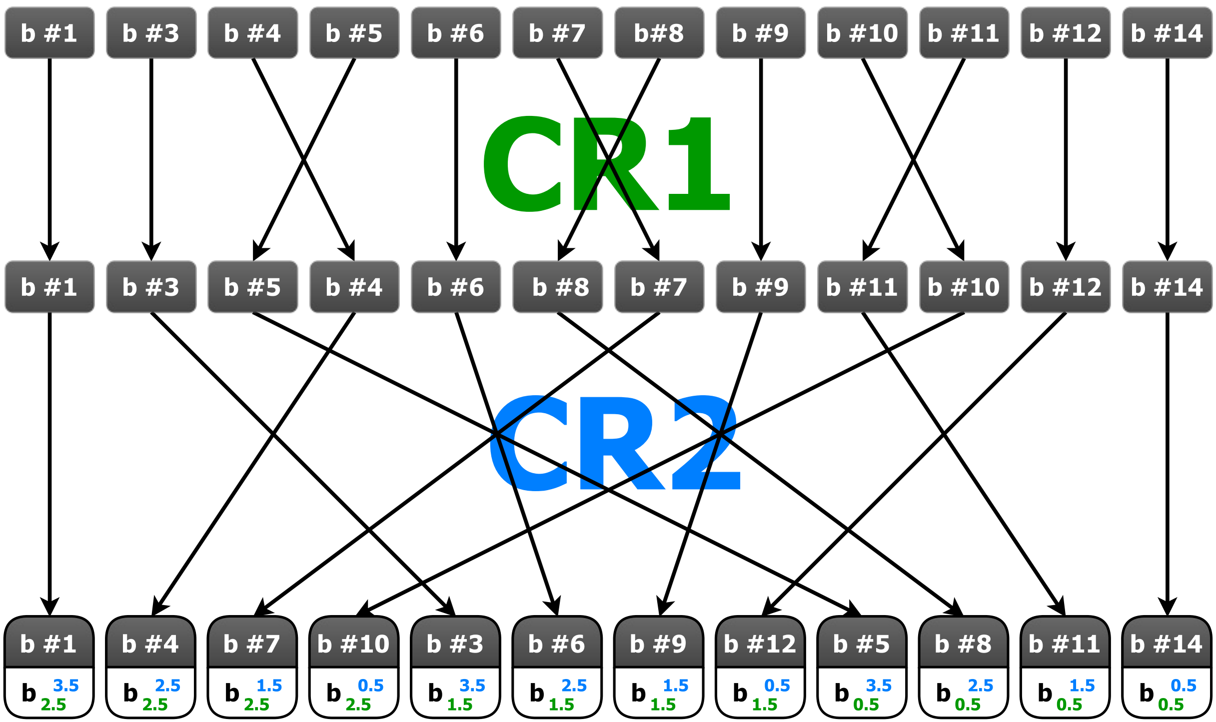
$$\sigma_z = 1\,\text{mm}$$
$$\varepsilon_x < 150\,\mu\text{m}$$
$$\varepsilon_y < 150\,\mu\text{m}$$



* The DB energy is 1.9 GeV for CLIC's 1st stage and 2.38 GeV for stages 2 and 3. Most optical properties of the lattice are similar.

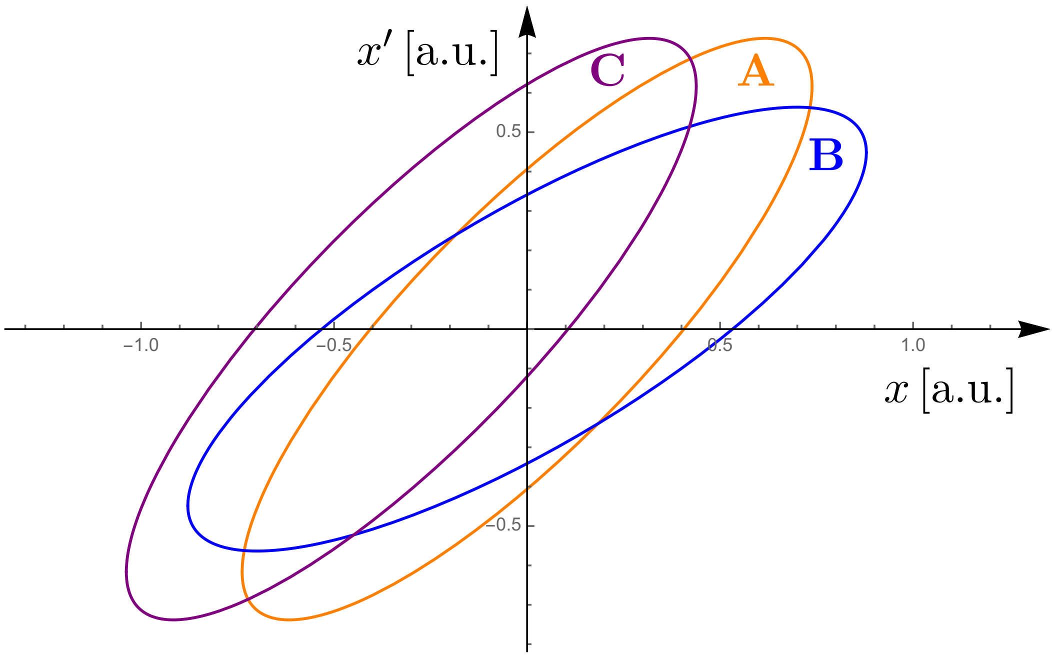
Notation

We are tracking 12 bunch "families" differentiated by the number of turns they take in CR1 and CR2: $\mathbf{b}_{CR1}^{CR2}$



Design challenges

Transverse pulse emittance



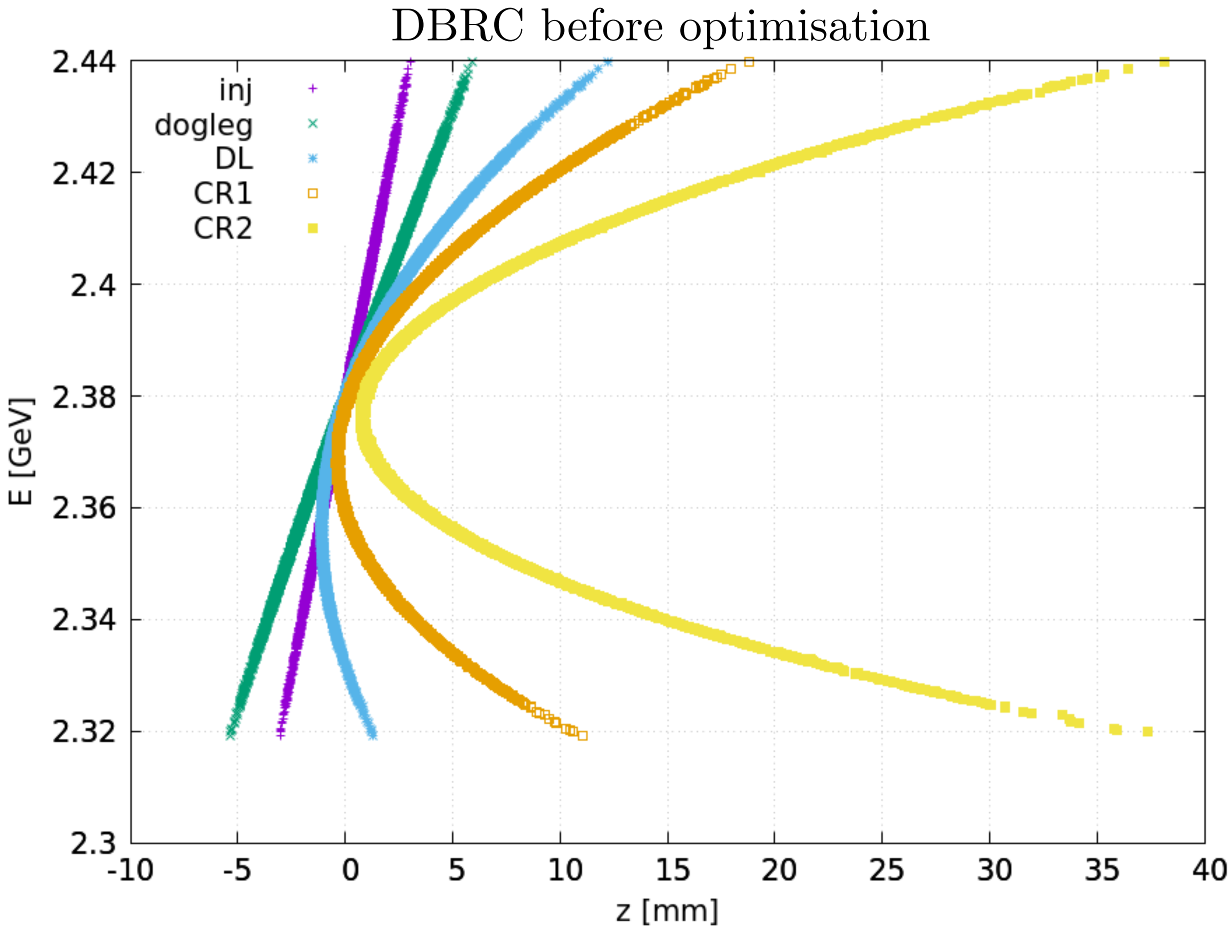
Targeting $\langle \varepsilon \rangle$ does not ensure twiss and centre-orbit match

We project all distributions on top of one-another and compute $\tilde{\varepsilon}$

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} \geq \langle \varepsilon \rangle$$

Note: I'll talk more about emittance evaluation emittance later

Longitudinal profile



Source of the longitudinal issues

$$z\,(s) = z + R_{56}\delta + T_{566}\delta^2$$

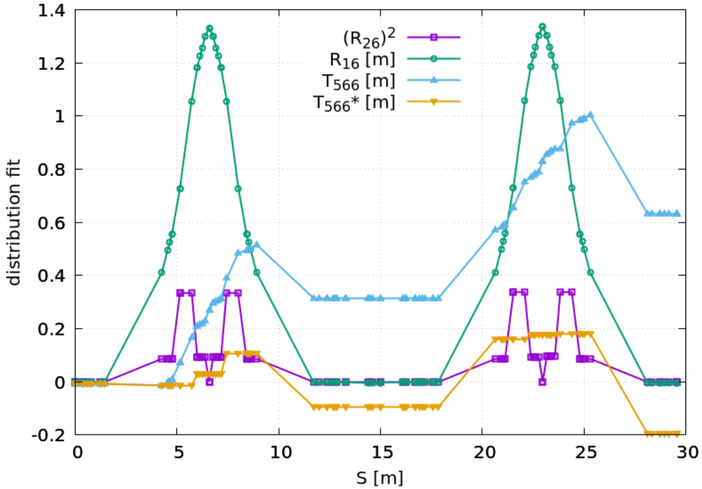
$$T_{566_{[n]}} = \sum_i R_{5i_{[n]}} T_{i66_{[n-1]}} + \sum_{ij} T_{5ij_{[n]}} R_{i6_{[n-1]}} R_{i6_{[n-1]}}$$

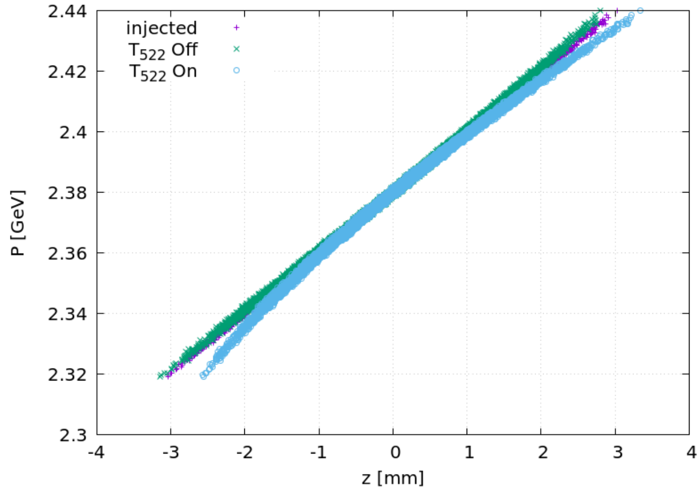
$$T_{566_{[n]}} \sim T_{566_{[n-1]}} + \left(R_{26_{[n-1]}}\right)^2 T_{522_{[n]}}$$

$$T_{522_{[\mathrm{Drift}]}} = \frac{L}{2}$$

T_{566} tracking - single arc (CR2)

`Placet2` can now track individual tensor elements

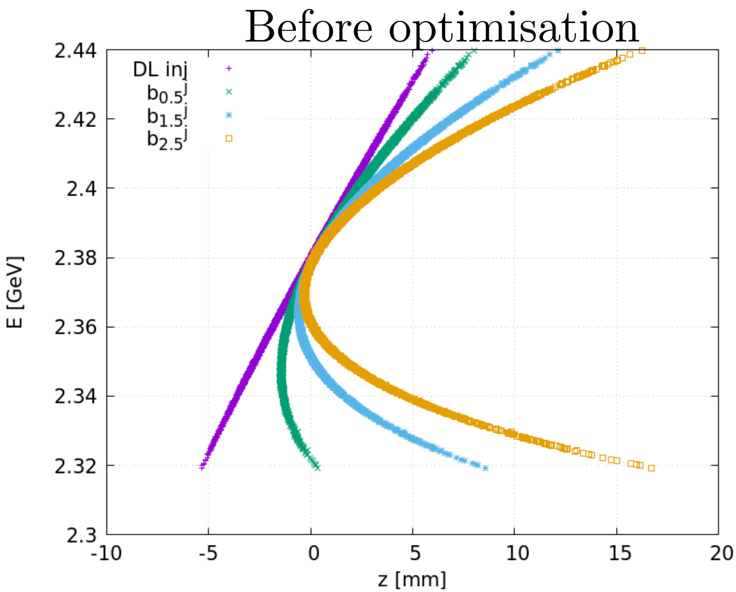


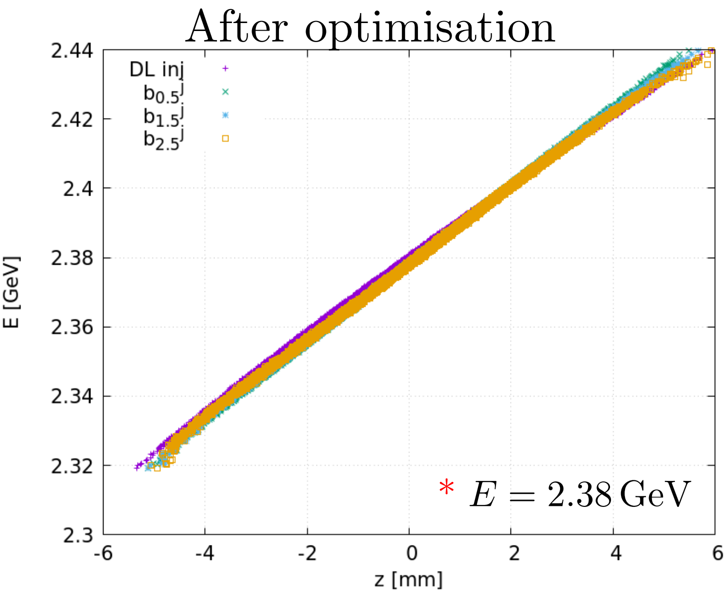


* If $T_{522} = T_{544} = 0$

Results

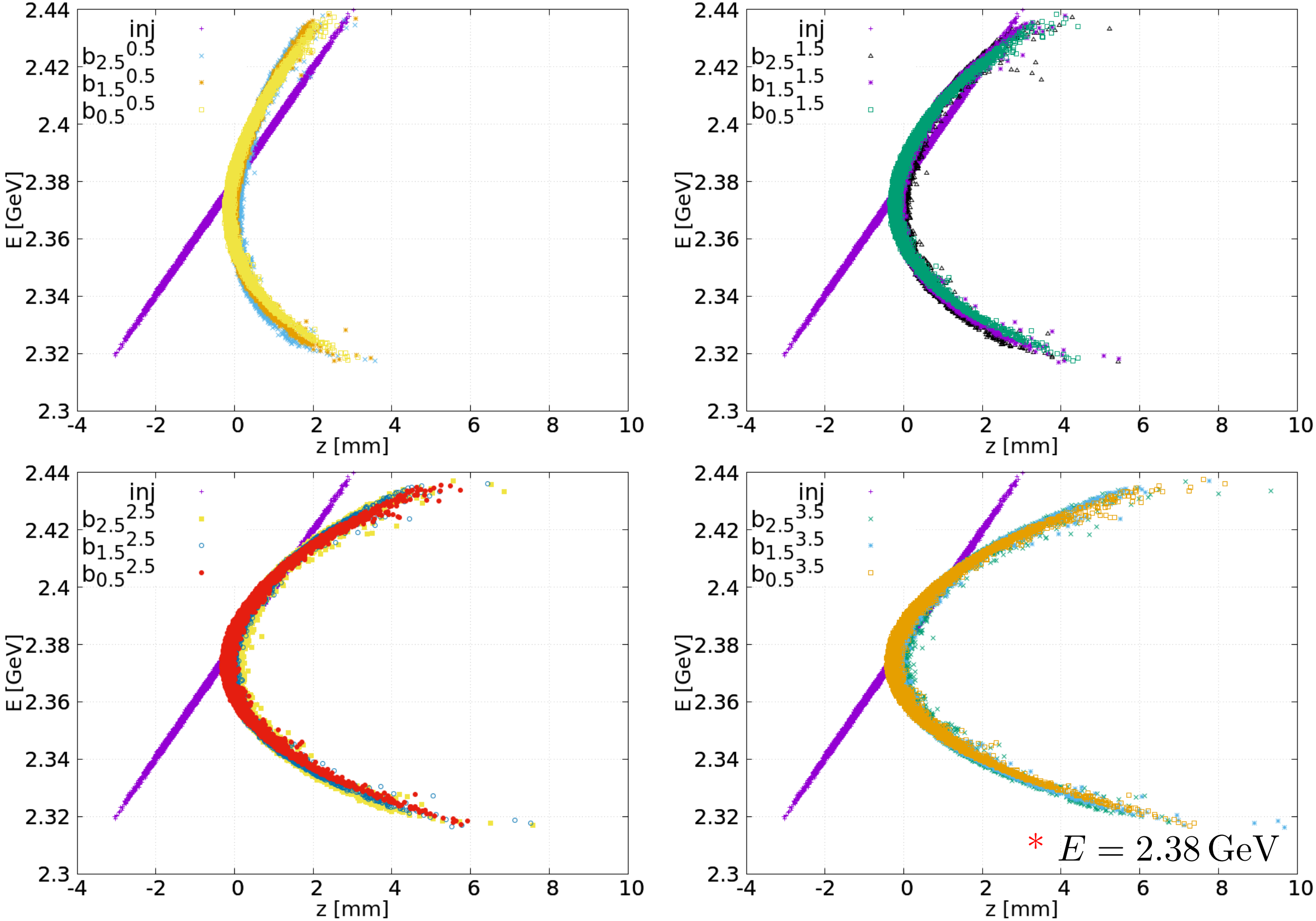
Combiner Ring 1 optimisation





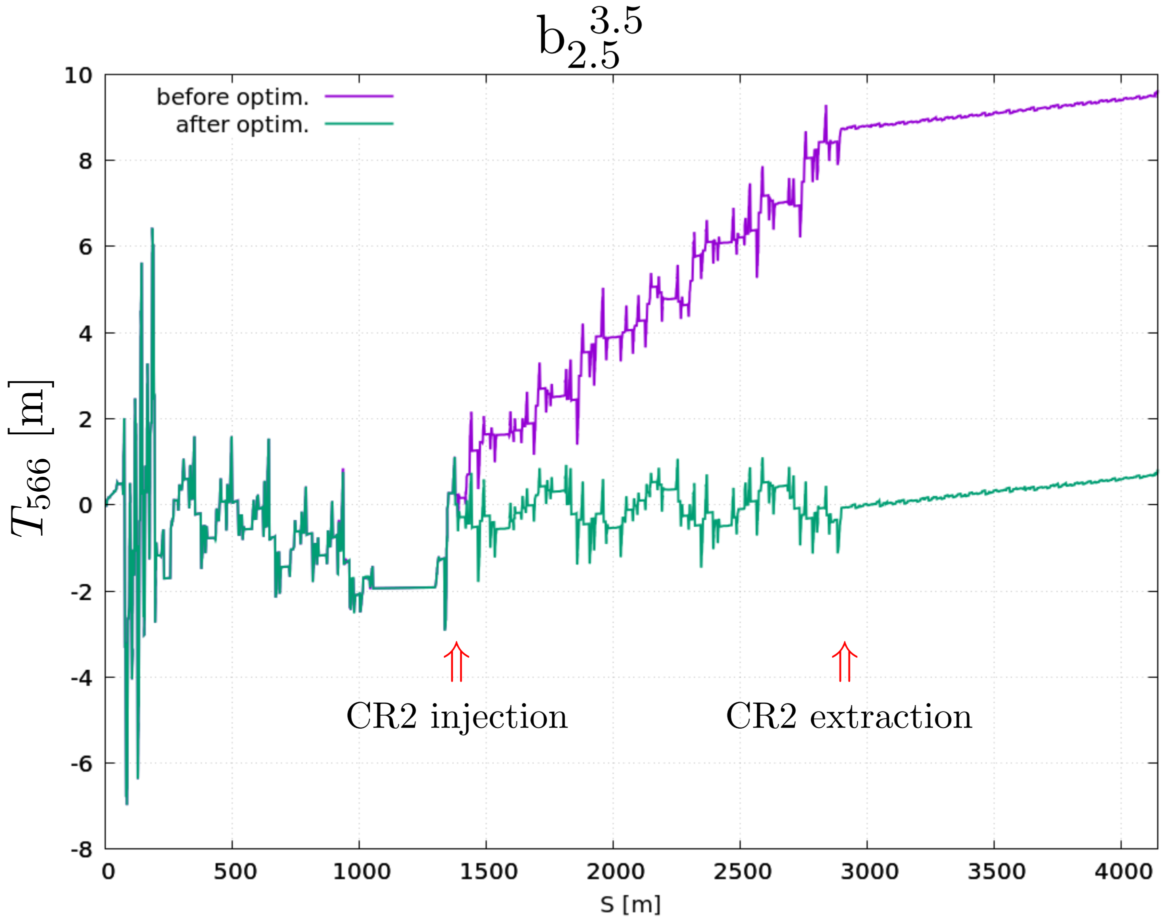
Emittance [μm]	$b_{0.5}^{j}$	$b_{1.5}^{j}$	$b_{2.5}^{j}$	$\langle\varepsilon_i\rangle$	$\tilde{\varepsilon}_i$
Horizontal	79	72	90	80	88
Vertical	56	56	64	59	59

Longitudinal profile before CR2 optimisation

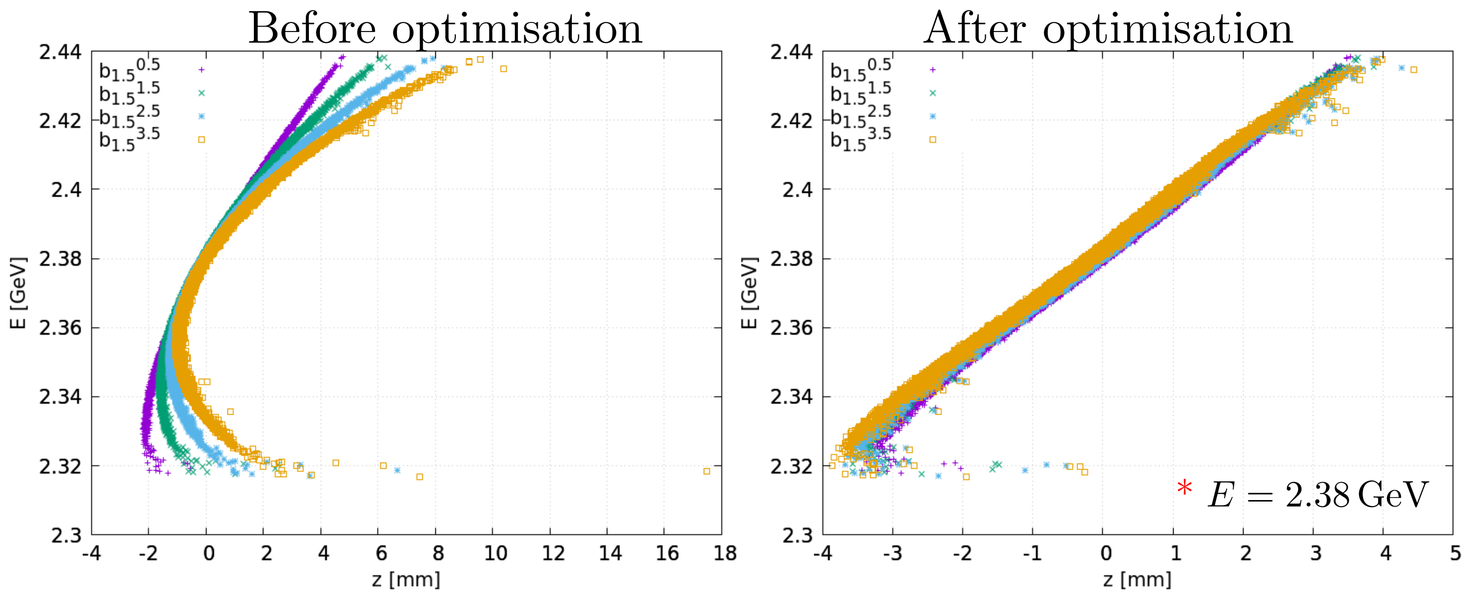


* $E = 2.38\,\mathrm{GeV}$

80 μm results - T_{566} correction

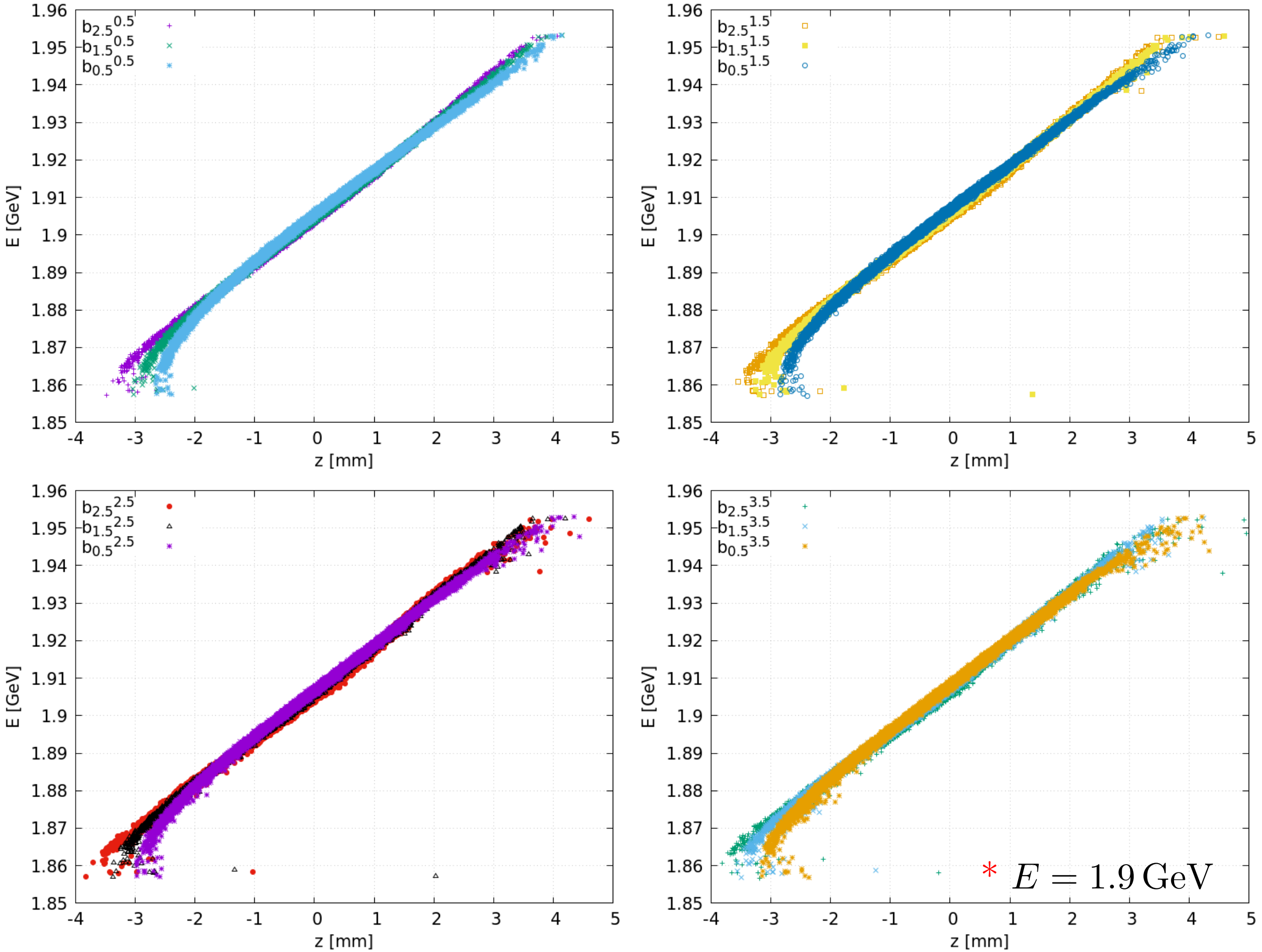


Combiner Ring 2 optimisation



Emittance [μm]	$b_{1.5}^{0.5}$	$b_{1.5}^{1.5}$	$b_{1.5}^{2.5}$	$b_{1.5}^{3.5}$	$\langle\varepsilon_i\rangle$	$\tilde{\varepsilon}_i$	$\tilde{\varepsilon}_i\left(b_i{}^j\right)$
Horizontal	75	77	89	96	84	87	120
Vertical	65	70	70	76	70	70	71

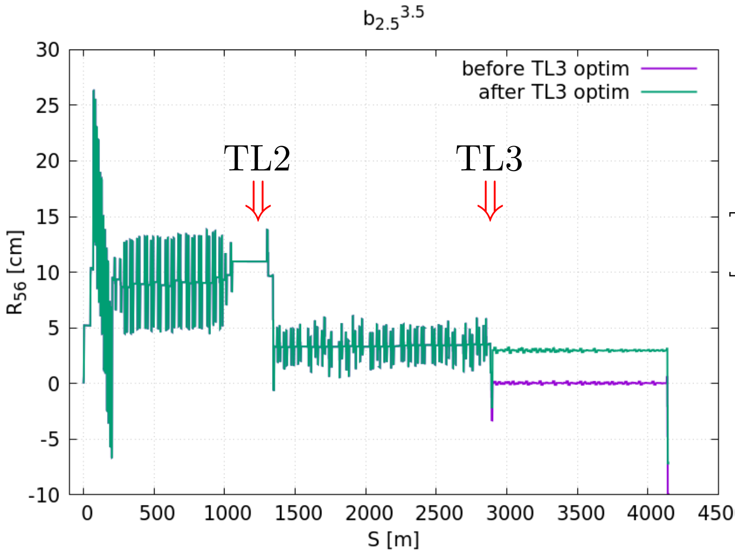
Longitudinal profile after CR2 optimisation

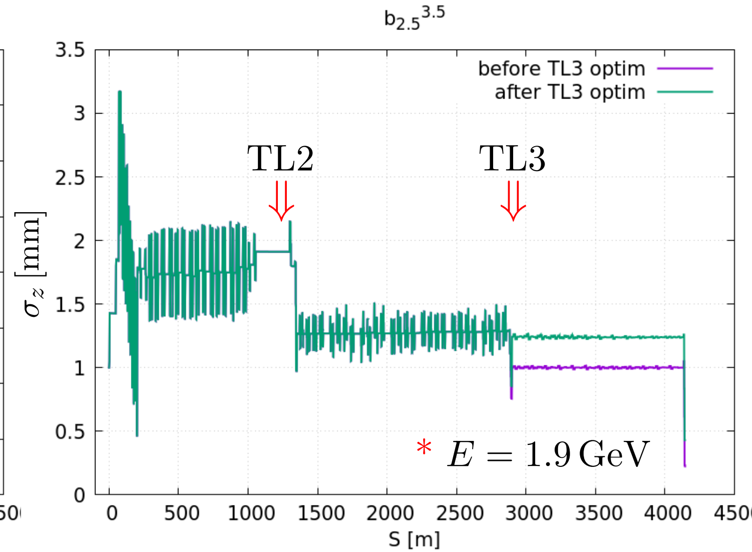


Extraction results (after TTA)

Bunch	S_{total} [m]	ε_x [μm]	ε_y [μm]	T_{566} [m]	σ_z [mm]
$\text{b}_{2.5}{}^{3.5}$	4145	207	161	0.23	0.43
$\text{b}_{2.5}{}^{2.5}$	3706	169	137	0.21	0.42
$\text{b}_{2.5}{}^{1.5}$	3267	166	154	0.21	0.42
$\text{b}_{2.5}{}^{0.5}$	2828	116	98	0.22	0.41
$\text{b}_{1.5}{}^{3.5}$	3853	106	142	0.35	0.42
$\text{b}_{1.5}{}^{2.5}$	3414	84	107	0.36	0.42
$\text{b}_{1.5}{}^{1.5}$	2975	87	98	0.38	0.42
$\text{b}_{1.5}{}^{0.5}$	2536	80	85	0.39	0.42
$\text{b}_{0.5}{}^{3.5}$	3560	107	146	0.54	0.43
$\text{b}_{0.5}{}^{2.5}$	3121	96	113	0.54	0.43
$\text{b}_{0.5}{}^{1.5}$	2682	89	101	0.57	0.43
$\text{b}_{0.5}{}^{0.5}$	2243	108	91	0.59	0.43
$\text{b}_{i}{}^{j}$	–	117	112	–	–

R_{56} in the transfer lines





The decrease in bunch length originates in non-zero R_{56} (unwanted side-effect of previous optimisation scans)

TL3 has already been optimised to have $R_{56} \sim 0$

TL2 is next...

Optimisation techniques with particle losses

General technique

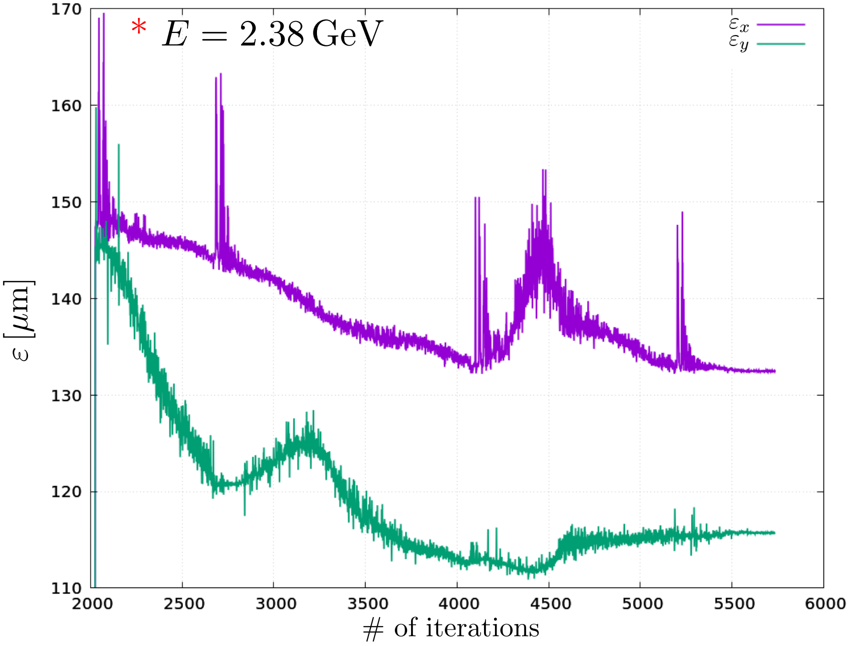
Optimisation is performed by changing optical strengths of some elements

`Placet2`'s API to `Octave` to access Nelder-Mead's downhill simplex algorithm

We Define element families (7-40) and minimize $w_1\varepsilon_x + w_2\varepsilon_y + w_3T_{566}{}^*$

Takes a lot of computing time and fine tuning

Ex: partial CR2 optimisation



* In reality minimizing the error of a linear fit is more efficient

Emittance evaluation from a particle distribution

In multiple particle tracking we evaluate emittance as

$$\varepsilon_q = \sqrt{\det\left(\begin{bmatrix}\operatorname{cov}(q,q) & \operatorname{cov}(q,q') \\ \operatorname{cov}(q',q) & \operatorname{cov}(q',q')\end{bmatrix}\right)}$$

However, **if particle losses are possible during optimisation**, increasing particle loss will decrease the ε_q evaluation

The optimisation scan will therefore "attempt" to lose more particles!

Emittance evaluation from a particle distribution

When 1st attempting to address this, we added a term to the merit function such that

$$w_1\varepsilon_x + w_2\varepsilon_y + w_3T_{566} + W_4N_{\text{Losses}} \; ; \quad W_4 \gg w_i$$

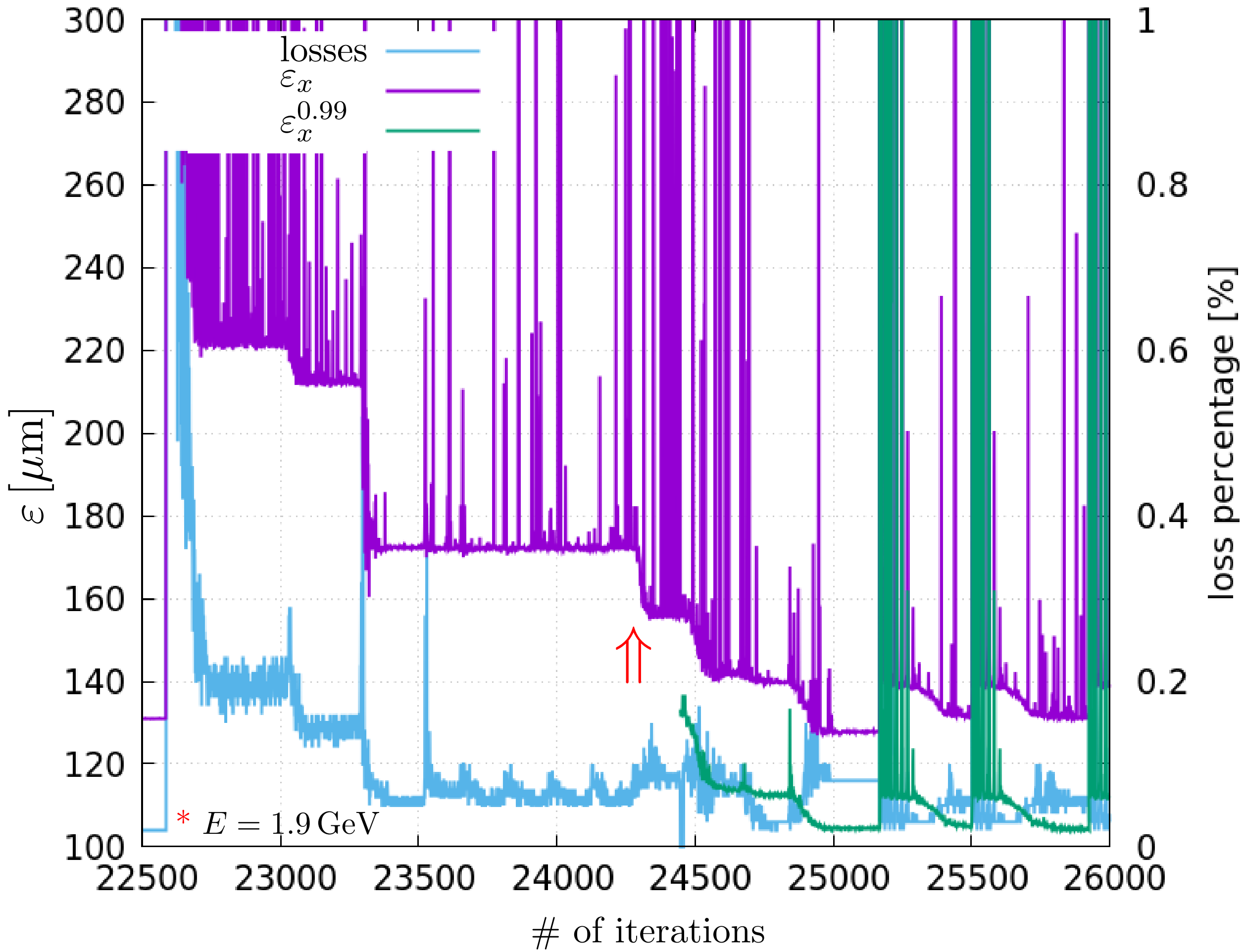
However Nelder-Mead's symplex is not very suitable for merit functions with very sudden changes in steepness. This makes it harder for optimisation scans to converge (we will see a plot in a bit)

We have therefore decided to remove the N_{Losses} term and revise the way the merit function evaluates ε_q.

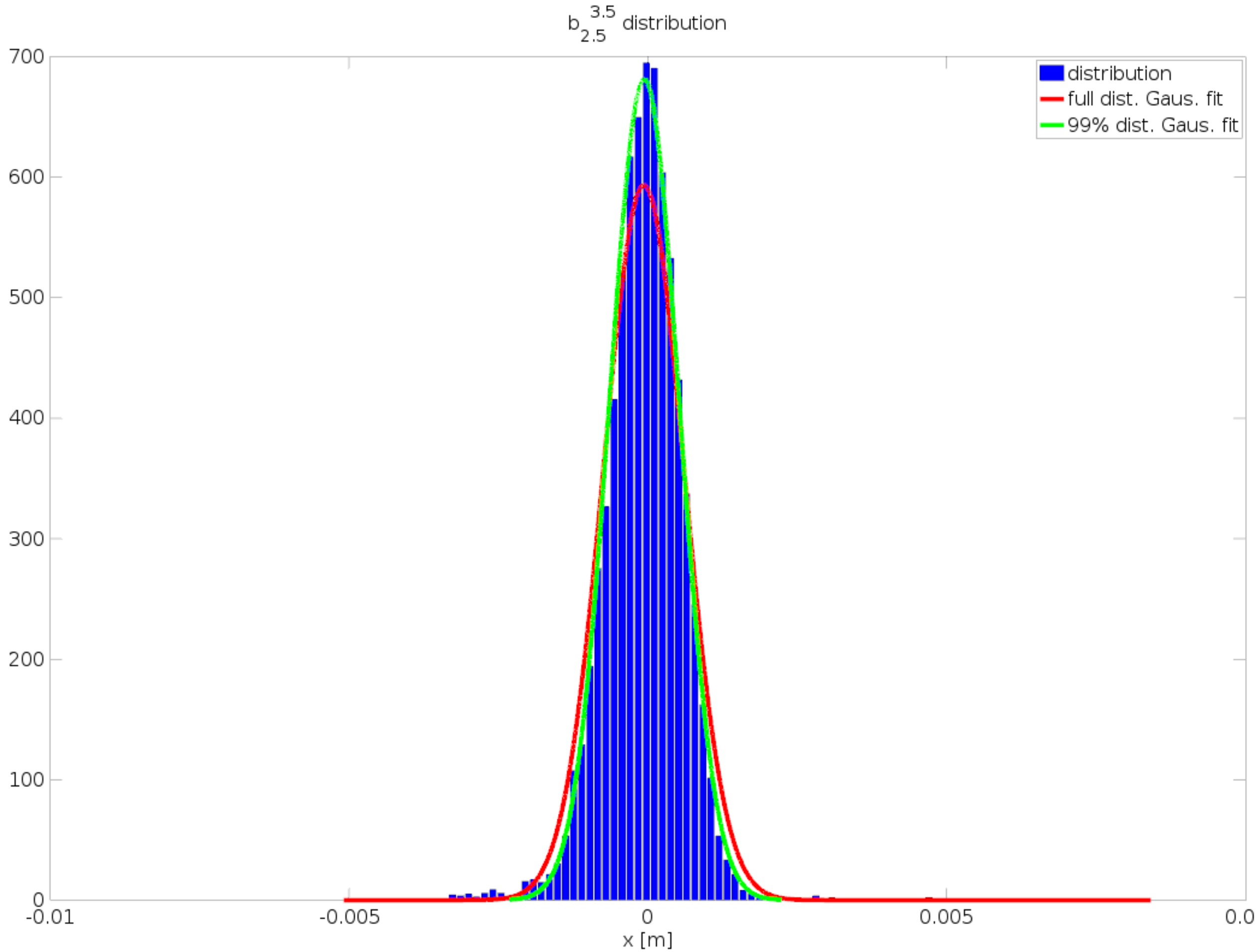
Instead of using the full distribution, we compute ε_q using a fixed number of macro particles (99% of the original distribution)

This also provides a better fit to the particle distribution (since the bunch is not actually Gaussian at extraction)

Emittance evaluation from a particle distribution



Gaussian fit comparison



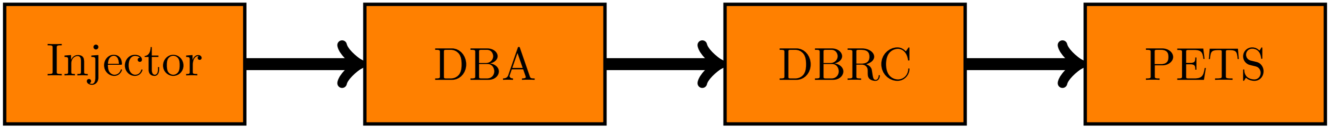
Conclusions and Outlook

Conclusions

- `Placet2` has been updated to track individual tensor elements
- The main DBRC design challenges were identified and addressed
- With an injected beam of $50\,\mu$m, the latest lattice has minimal T_{566} ($< 60\,$cm) while meting the emittance budget ($\varepsilon_x = 117\,\mu$m ; $\varepsilon_y = 112\,\mu$m)
- The transfer lines present some unwanted R_{56} ($\sim$ -7 cm)
- Particle loss and long non-Gaussian are detrimental to the performance of our optimisation scans
- When losses are possible, estimating ε using 99% of the particle distribution improves the performance of optimisation scans
- It also provides a better fit for distributions with long tails

Outlook

- DBRC
  - Remove R_{56} from TL2 (or update the final chicane)
  - Implement the delay loop's short path
  - Try to optimise for $\delta = 1\%$
  - Implement misalignments and beam-based alignment techniques
- `Placet2`
  - Implement CSR (and update ISR)
  - Implement decelerators
  - Improve parallelization, LXplus support, etc...
- Full drive beam integration



Full drive beam integration (status)

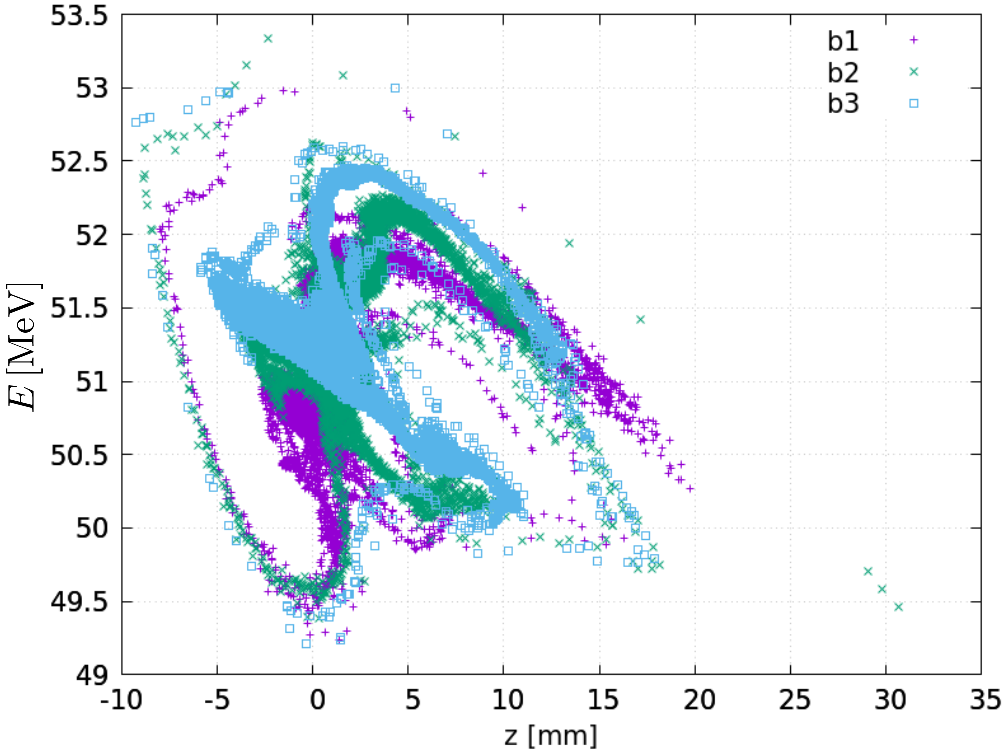
Output:

$\varepsilon_x \leq 35\,\mu\mathrm{m}$

$\varepsilon_y \leq 35\,\mu\mathrm{m}$

$E = 50\,\mathrm{MeV}$

$\delta = 0.95\%$



* Thanks to Steffen Doebert and Shahin Hajari for the distributions

Full drive beam integration (status)

DBA →

Input:

$\varepsilon_q = 30\,\mu\text{m}$

$E = 50\,\text{MeV}$

$\delta = 1\%$

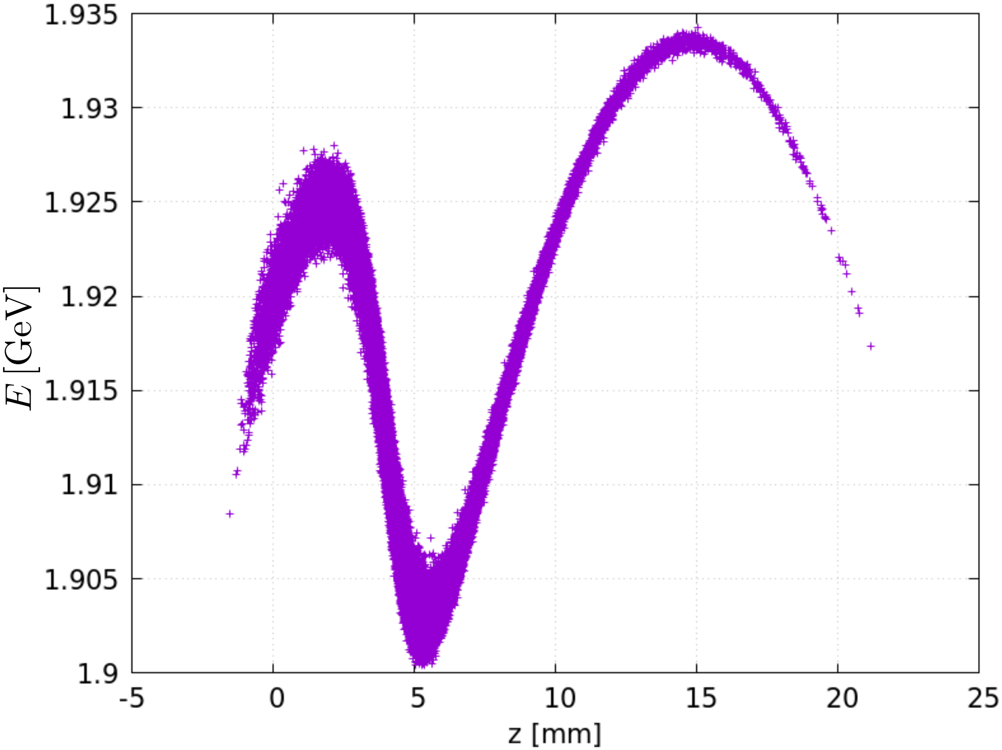
Gaussian

Output:

$\varepsilon_q = 31\,\mu\text{m}$

$E = 1.9\,\text{GeV}$

$\delta = 0.84\%$

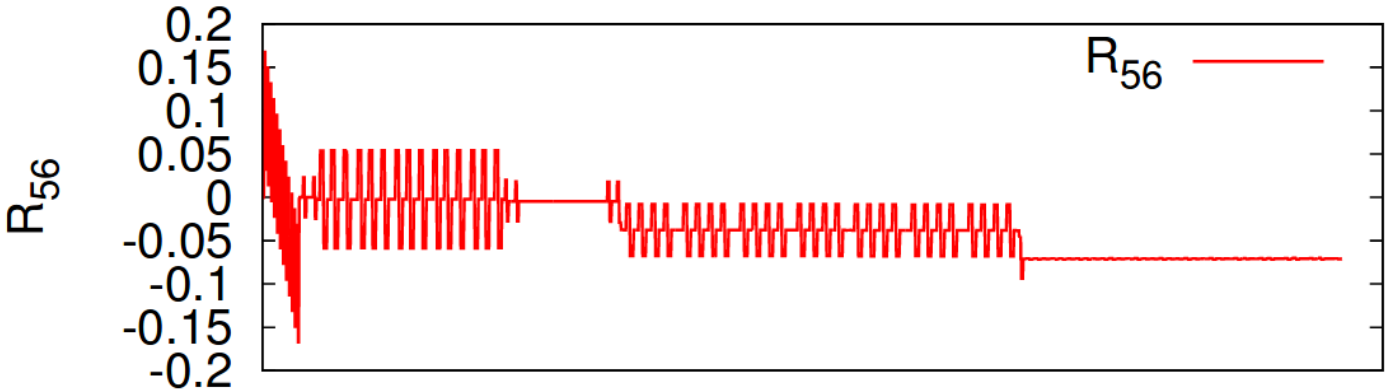


* Thanks to Avni Aksoy and Andrea Latina for the distribution

Thank you

Extra slides

R_{56} before optimisation

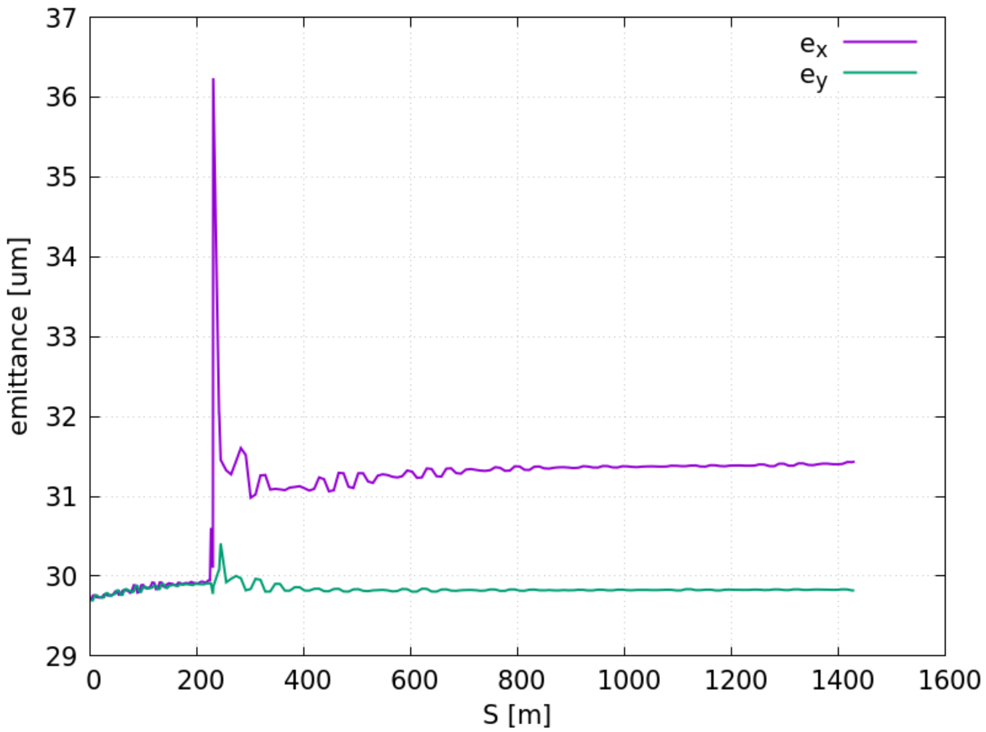


* From Eduardo Marin's CLIC Workshop 2016

DBA simulation parameters

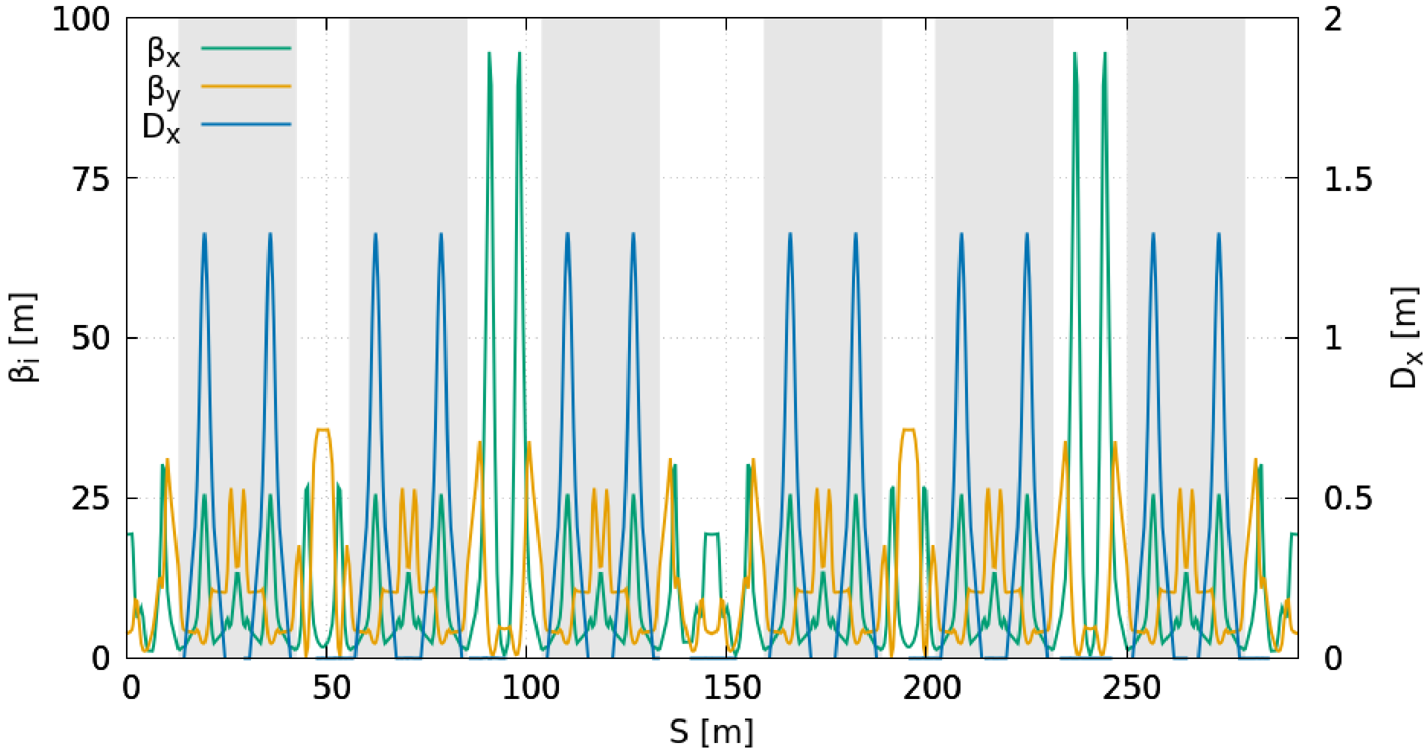
DBA simulation parameters:	
Initial energy (MeV)	50
Final energy (GeV)	1.9
Initial Energy Spread (%)	1.0
Bunch Charge (nC)	8.4
Initial emittance (μm)	30
BPM resolution (μm)	10
Misalignment errors - Quad. and Acc. (μm rms)	200
Pitch errors - Acc. (μrad rms)	200

DBA simulations (WFS)

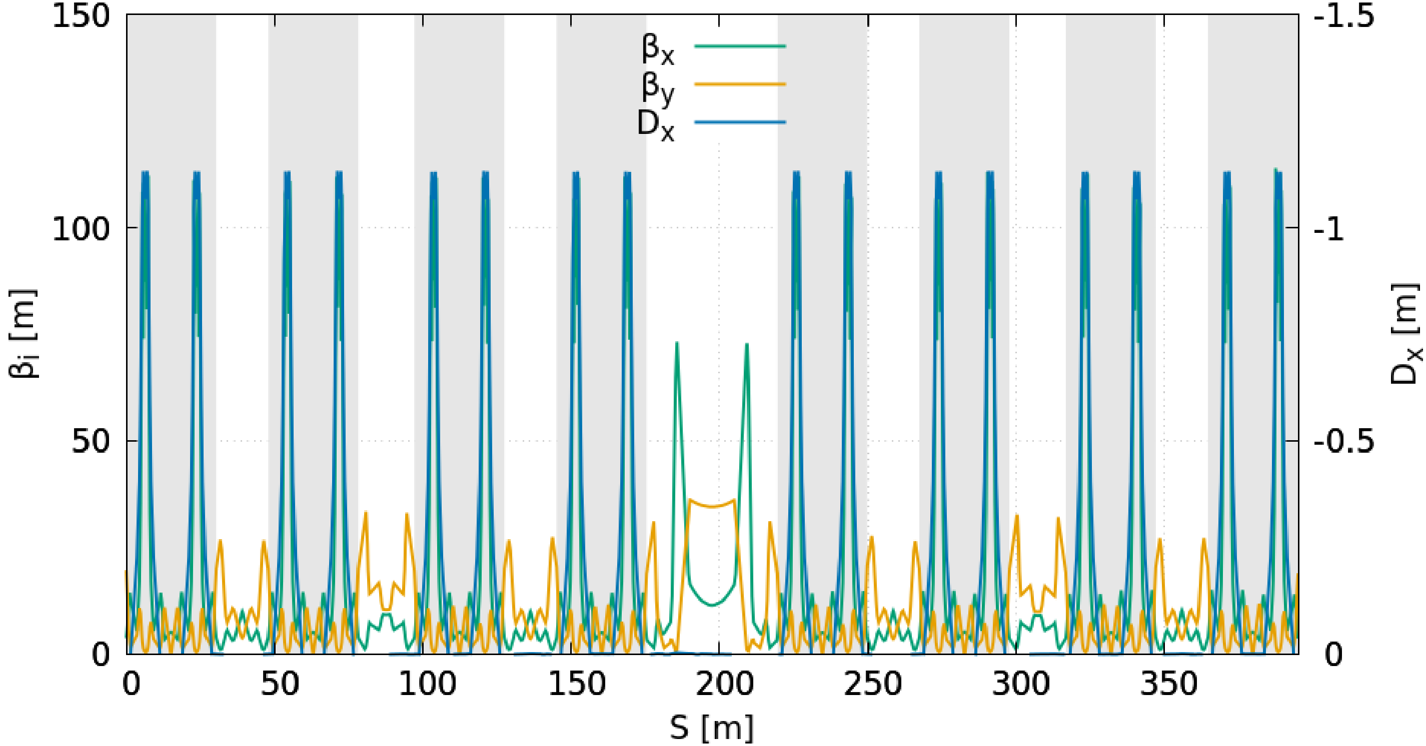


- Average final emittance: $\varepsilon_x = 31\ \mu$m, $\varepsilon_y = 30\ \mu$m
- Final energy spread of $0.836\% \pm 0.004\%$

CR1 Lattice



CR2 Lattice



150
100
50
0
-1.5
-1
-0.5
0
βi [m]
Dx [m]
βx
βy
Dx
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
S [m]